

# **PROVISIONAL SYLLABUS FOR YOUTH MEETINGS**

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JANUARY TO APRIL 2026

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Kindly  
begin the  
session  
with

# 30 minutes prayer



THE CHURCH OF  
**PENTECOST**  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

DATE: **5TH-18TH**  
**JANUARY 2026**

AT ALL AREAS, DISTRICTS  
& LOCAL ASSEMBLIES  
WORLDWIDE

Global 14 Days  
**Fasting  
Prayer**

January Lesson 1

## New Year, New Foresight

### Lesson Focus

A Talk: A resource person talks to teens on the need to cast a new vision for the New Year and make concrete plans to maximize their gains in the year.

### Scripture Focus

Luke 14:28-32;  
3 John 2

### Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Understand and appreciate the advantage new beginnings bring in starting new things and creating fresh paths for our journeys
2. Develop a comprehensive yet simple plan on how to approach life in the new year in order to gain from it maximally
3. Appreciate the power of vision and planning, the blessings they bring to life
4. Actively commit to the execution of their vision and plans to avoid failure

### Content Engagement

God's will is for His children to prosper (3 Jn. 2). Severally in Scripture, God has communicated that He wants His children to be the head and

not the tail, to prosper, to lead (rather than for the unsaved to lead), and to live a flourishing and fulfilled life. Yet, He has also made it clear that we need to rise up and work with Him to make these blessings a reality. One way to respond to this call is to take advantage of the newness that a new year brings and cast a fresh vision, developing a new plan for our lives with the help of the Lord. A life without vision is a miserable one because where there is no vision, people perish. At the same time, an unplanned life is a life that is planned to fail. Therefore, we need to cast a fresh vision for ourselves and develop simple plans that will lead us into the success God has planned for us this year. In doing this, we must pray, think deeply, weigh the cost, and take decisive actions that will benefit us (Lk. 14:28-32; Prov. 31:16b, 18).

## Scope

- What advantages do new beginnings bring us in life?
- How can fresh personal vision casting and effective planning help us to harness the blessings new beginnings bring?
- What should a simple vision and year plan of a teenager entail?
- What must we do to ensure that we do not abandon what we set out to do in the midst of the hustle and bustle of the activities of the year?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Talk and active teen journaling

### Format



Teaching session with active teen journaling in personal notes

## Steps

1. Resource person to teach (teaching to touch on the advantages new seasons bring us, the power of vision to shape life and bring gains, and breaking visions into simple, actionable, time-bound plans)
2. Resource person to discuss ingredients that should go into a teenager's vision and plans for the year, as he or she asks them to

take notes as inputs into the building of their own vision and plans for the year

3. Class to discuss vision killers, distractors, and how to avoid them

### **Teacher Insight and Tips**

Begin with a talk and dovetail it into an active class discussion at the end. Encourage active note-taking throughout the session. Allow for questions and follow-up discussions on the subject, as well as the vision-building and planning process, and encourage young people to provide thoughtful responses as further input into their personal vision-building and planning projects.

### **Conclusion**

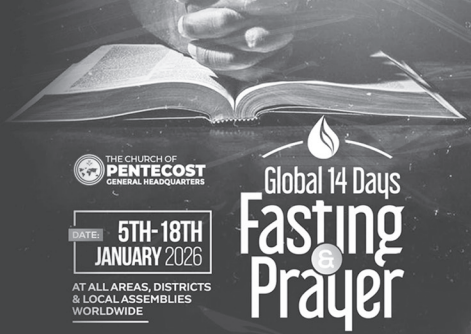
A life of purpose and fulfilment that guarantees the success God has designed for His children begins with a deliberate effort of personal vision casting and planning, and an unwavering commitment to follow it through to the end. The onset of a new year presents us with a unique opportunity to start something afresh in this regard, yet knowing how to cast a personal vision and plan one's year is an essential skill needed to succeed in this endeavour. Though it may not be devoid of challenges, a life of foresight and unflinching commitment to vision execution succeeds with the help of God

### **Resources Consulted**

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Hagan, E. (2023). *Lessons for the Young Anointed*. Streams Media, Accra.
3. Stanley, A. (2020). *The Principles of the Path: How to Get from Where You Are to Where You Want to Be*. Thomas Nelson.
4. Meyer, J. (2004). *Dreaming Big: Discovering and Fulfilling Your God-Given Potential*. Faith Words.

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January Lesson 2

## Building a Godly Routine

### Lesson Focus:

A Talk: Resource person takes teens through “the need and how to develop a Godly routine that will help them to build a robust Christian life”.

### Scripture Focus

2 Chronicles 31:3; 1  
Timothy 4:7-8, 13-16;  
2 Corinthians 13:14

### Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Understand the nature of routine commitments and the power they produce for Godly living
2. Identify with the Kingdom life of daily dependence on God through daily commitments
3. Commit to a simple life of commitment to the spiritual disciplines to grow their spiritual lives

### Content Engagement

God created human beings to depend on Him. Our life, worship, and ministry must depend on God to please Him and demonstrate His power. God has designed and prefers that this dependency be exercised regularly through routines. Though He does not want us to

idolize either the routines in themselves or the spiritual disciplines, He nonetheless wants a consistent engagement in what would allow us to come closer to Him and relate with Him more closely and regularly. In the Old Testament, God required daily offerings (morning and evening sacrifices), weekly commitments through the Sabbaths, monthly commitments through the new moon sacrifices, and yearly commitments through the annual festivals, among other routines that would bring His people regularly before Him for closer association and dependence. This pattern continues in the New Testament, where God has brought the same Spirit that lives in Him to dwell in believers, fostering a quick, continual, and abiding relationship with Him and dependence on Him. The New Testament also enjoins us to pray without ceasing, to continue routinely in the study of the Word of God, in fasting and prayer, and in the communion of the Holy Spirit, and to endeavour to train ourselves to be Godly through our commitment to a routine engagement with these disciplines. The Apostle Paul assures us that once we do these things, our growth will be evident to all (1 Tim. 4:15).

### Scope

- What are the routines God established to promote His continual contact with His people (2 Chron. 31:3)?
- What was God looking for in these routine engagements with His people considering Psalm 40:6 and Hebrews 10:5?
- How does the New Testament promise a better offer in what God expects from regular Godly routines?
- How do we build a productive Godly routine?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Talk and follow-up questions and answers

### Format



Teens will be together in the class for the talk, and after that, have the chance to pose their questions

### Steps

1. The resource person gives a talk on routines and the power they give for growth and success.

2. The resource person also touches on God’s selection of the approach of daily dependence on Him through Godly routines as the path to growth in Him and a deeper relationship with Him
3. Class to discuss essential Godly routines that are critical for growth in Christ and how to avoid distractions and interruptions in keeping them in a world that is always busy and distracted.
4. Teacher to promote a guided discussion on how to keep a consistent life of personal devotion.

### Teacher Insight and Tips



Use the Old Testament to lay a foundation for the study. The talk should focus more on routines in the New Testament and how Christian teenagers can cultivate a life of routine dependence on God through spiritual disciplines.

### Conclusion

Research on teen work suggests that establishing a routine and Godly discipline in teens is a sure way to develop them in Christ. Indeed, God’s requirement for a productive Christian life, worship, and ministry is

the same in all ages: a commitment to a Godly routine that will let us depend on Him, know Him more, and draw continually from Him to have the requisite strength we need to stand for Him and to do much with and for Him in the world.

### Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Whitney, D. (2014). *Spiritual disciplines for the Christian life*. NavPress.
3. Willard, D. (1998). *The divine conspiracy: Rediscovering our hidden life in God*. Harper, San Francisco.

# Prayerful Planning

## Lesson Focus

Discussions: Teens will explore the importance of involving God in every step of their plans and decisions through prayer.

## Expected Outcomes

By the end of this session, each teen should be able to:

1. Understand the importance of prayer in decision-making and planning
2. Reflect on how God desires to be involved in every area of their life
3. learn how to combine faith, prayer, and action when setting goals
4. Make at least one prayerful commitment regarding their plans for the year

## Content Engagement

Every dream or plan should begin with God. Prayerful planning means asking God what He wants before rushing into action. Many people make great plans but forget to pray, and then wonder why things do not work out. When we pray first, God helps us align our dreams with His will, giving us peace, wisdom, and direction. Nehemiah is a powerful example. Before he started rebuilding the broken walls of Jerusalem, he prayed and fasted. His planning was not just smart; it was spiritual. In Luke 14, Jesus encourages us to count the cost before building, showing that planning is a Godly Approach, but it should be done in prayer.

## Scripture Focus

Proverbs 3:5-6;  
James 4:13-15;  
Nehemiah 1:4-11; Luke  
14:28-30

## Scope

- Why do some people forget to pray when planning?
- What does it mean to trust God when making decisions?
- How do you know if your plans align with God’s will?
- What are some areas in your life you need to surrender to God this year?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Plan it with prayer

### Format



Prayer journaling, small group sharing, and guided discussion.

## Steps

1. Reflection Prompt: Teens list three goals or plans they have for this year (personal, spiritual, academic).
2. Pause for Prayer: Take 3 minutes of silence to ask God to guide those plans.
3. Bible Moment: Read Proverbs 3:5-6 aloud. Discuss what it means to “acknowledge God.”
4. Nehemiah Case Study: Skim Nehemiah 1:4-11 and identify how Nehemiah approached planning.
5. Action Step: Each teen writes one “Prayerful Planning Commitment” (e.g., “I will pray before I choose my SHS electives.”).
6. Prayer Circle: Teens form small groups of 3-4 to share one goal and pray for each other.

## Teacher Insight and Tips



Emphasize to teens that prayer is an active spiritual practice and a partnership with God, not something passive. Address the common misconception that planning is “unspiritual” by showing how Jesus and early church leaders thoughtfully planned while seeking God’s guidance. Encourage practical tools like prayer journals or routines such as “prayer before planning,” and use relatable examples from sports, school leadership, exams, or everyday teen experiences to connect biblical principles to their lives. For practical application, guide students to pray before making school-related choices like clubs, subjects, or projects; seek God’s guidance in friendships and influences; and plan consistent spiritual habits such as

Bible reading or prayer, inviting God to help them follow through. Challenge them this week to pray before any significant decision, even small ones like responding thoughtfully in a difficult conversation.

### **Conclusion:**

Do not plan and then pray; pray and then plan. God is not just an emergency contact; He wants to be your guide from the very beginning. When you include Him in your plans, you walk in peace and power. Start this year with prayer and let God direct your path to victory.

### **Resources Consulted**

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Hagan, E. (2022). *Holistic Youth Development: perspectives from African (Ghanaian) urban Pentecostal and charismatic Christianity*. Streams Media, Accra.
3. Stanley, A. (2020). *The principles of the path: How to get from where you are to where you want to be*. Thomas Nelson.
4. Omartian, S. (2015). *The power of a praying life: Finding the freedom and confidence to pray*. Harvest House Publishers.

# God is Love – Learning from 1 John 4:7-8

## Lesson Focus

Bible Study & Reflective Conversation: Teens will learn about the extent of God's love as it is revealed in 1 John 4:7-8, how it transforms people's character, and how they can share that love with others in their communities.

## Scripture Focus

1 John 4:7-8; John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 1 Corinthians 13:4-7, 14:1

## Expected Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Learn about God's character and love from 1 John 4:7-8
2. Know how God's love changes our identities and relationships
3. Walk in love in their daily speech and acts
4. Make a conscious effort to show Christ-like love

## Content Engagement

The foundational Christian principle that "God is love," as stated in 1 John 4:7-8, establishes that love originates from God's very nature. This passage teaches that genuine love is not merely a human emotion but a divine quality. When a person loves authentically, they demonstrate that they know God and have a connection to His life. Conversely, an inability to love reveals a life disconnected from its spiritual source.

We define this divine love by its unconditional nature, sacrificial and transformative character. As shown in John 3:16 and Romans 5:8, God gives His love freely without prerequisites, perfectly demonstrating it through self-sacrifice. This kind of love empowers believers to forgive,

serve others, and live beyond their own self-interest. The famous attributes of love described in 1 Corinthians 13, such as patience, kindness, humility, and a commitment to truth, are a practical picture of this Godly character in action. Ultimately, to love like God means to extend this same grace beyond comfortable boundaries.

### Scope

- What does the statement "God is love" mean?
- How can we determine whether our love is a true reflection of God?
- How can we demonstrate God's love amid trying circumstances?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



The display of God's love

### Format



Small groups or partners

### Steps

1. Together, read 1 John 4:7-8.
2. Tell about a moment when you experienced:
3. God's love directly
4. Through another person.
5. Think of one way you may help someone in need.

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Make it clear that God offers His love freely and not because of our works. Encourage reflection and accounts of God's kindness. During the discussion, set an example of feeling others' pain and good listening. Then explain that even in difficult situations, we may love because of God's love.

Anticipate misconceptions: "To love is to agree with everyone" (Eph. 4:15). That is not always true. True love comes with truth. "To act lovingly, I must feel love." Biblical love is more than just feelings; it is action. "Some people are not qualified to receive love." When we were still sinners, God loved us (Rom. 5:8). "To love is to be weak." God's love is powerful; it conquers hate, heals, and forgives.

## **Conclusion**

We based both our faith and identity as Christians on God's love. It changes us and calls us to spread that love. We have a responsibility to pursue love, as stated in 1 Corinthians 14:1. If God is love, we must seek Him out. The very nature of God is love. He is not just a lover; He is love. Love comes from him. His love is unconditional and unchangeable. This week, ask God to pour out His love into your heart and seek out one chance to demonstrate love in a challenging situation.

## **Resources Consulted**

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Wright, N. T. (2012). *After you believe: Why christian character matters*. HarperOne.
3. Lewis, C. S. (1960). *The four loves*. London: Geoffrey Bles.

# Different Kinds of Love - Exploring Agape, Phileo, Storge, and Eros

## Lesson Focus

Bible Study and Word Search: Teens will study the biblical meanings of the four Greek words for love as well as how they shape relationships in the Christian life.

## Scripture Focus

John 15:13; Romans 12:10; 1 Thessalonians 4:9; Proverbs 5:18, 19

## Expected Outcomes

By the end of the session, each teen should be able to:

1. Determine when and how each type of love is right to express
2. Understand the differences between Agape, Phileo, Storge, and Eros love as they are defined in Scripture
3. Commit to practicing Agape love in all areas of life

## Content Engagement

The ancient Greeks had distinct words for various types of love. This helps us understand that love is not just a matter of one's feelings. They described four main types of love: agape, phileo, storge, and eros.

**Agape** is the most selfless kind of love. It is unconditional, meaning you love someone regardless of their actions or behaviour. It is about doing what is best for the other person, even if it costs you. This is the kind of love that is said to come from God, as exemplified by Jesus' willingness to die for his friends (John 15:13). **Phileo** is the love between close friends. It is about affection, loyalty, and enjoying each other's

company. You can have agape (goodwill) for anyone, but you only have phileo (friendship) with people close to you. **Storge** is family love. It is the natural affection between parents and children, or between siblings. It is the comfortable, loyal feeling of belonging to a family. The Bible encourages people to love one another as family (1 Thess. 4:9). Eros is a form of romantic love based on physical and emotional attraction, and it is intended for a marriage relationship. It is the passionate love between husband and wife, which is celebrated in the Bible (Prov. 5:18-19).

In short, the Greeks demonstrated that love is a complex phenomenon. The love for a friend (philia) is distinct from the love for family (storge), which in turn differs from romantic love (eros). The strongest love of all is agape, the choice to love others selflessly.

### Scope

- For what reason is agape a foundation of all others?
- How can we put these into practice in marriage, families, and friendships?
- What risks arise from misrepresenting love?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



The dimensions of the 4 types of Love.

### Format



Teaching

### Steps

1. Teach the four types of love.
2. Identify an example from scripture
3. Guide teens to define love in simple terms
4. Give the teens the opportunity to role-play

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Emphasize to teens that not all forms of love are romantic, as God designed love in diverse ways for different situations, and show how agape love strengthens and purifies all other types of love. When discussing eros, particularly in mixed-age groups, create a polite and safe environment to foster understanding and respect. Address common misconceptions by clarifying that love is not the same in every context, each kind serves a distinct purpose; that eros is not sinful but is beautiful and appropriate within marriage; and that love is more than just feelings, highlighting that it also involves intentional choices and commitment.

### Conclusion

God created love in many forms, all of which are essential to community and human well-being. Love is the most powerful force that strengthens families, heals hurts, and reflects the very nature of God's heart. Therefore, we must express the right type of love appropriately at the right time.

### Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, English Standard Version. (2001). Crossway Bibles.
2. Lewis, C. S. (1960). *The four loves*. Harcourt, Brace.
3. Munroe, M. (2013, October 29). *Marriage kind of love*—Dr. Myles Munroe [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hw6O5Lq3Z7k>

# Loving Like Jesus

## – Lessons from Christ’s Relationships

### Lesson Focus

Discussion: Teens will learn how to cultivate a Christ-like love and develop healthy relationships.

### Expected Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, teens should be able to:

1. Understand Christian love
2. Demonstrate love in a Christ-like manner
3. Appreciate the need to develop healthy relationships
4. Commit to sustaining and maintaining relationships despite the shortcomings of others, as Christ did

### Content Engagement

To love like Jesus, Scripture guides us to love unconditionally. John 13:34 reminds us of the command Jesus gave us to love one another. Jesus’ command was, “As I have loved you, so you must love one another.” In John 15:13, Jesus teaches us to go the extra mile for others even if they do not deserve it. Later, Jesus demonstrated it through His death, “Greater love has no one than this: to lay down one’s life for one’s friend.” Ephesians 4:2 encourages us to be completely humble and gentle, and to be patient, bearing with one another in love. Above all, we are required to forgive one another. In Luke 23:34, when Jesus was abused, He rather prayed for His enemies and said, “Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.” This is how Jesus expects us to demonstrate love.

### Scripture Focus

John 13:34-35,  
15:13; Luke 23:34;  
Ephesians 4:2;  
Romans 5:8

## Scope

- What are some of the practical ways of demonstrating love to others?
- How do we sacrifice for others in a Christ-like manner? Are there any practical examples from which we can learn?
- When is it appropriate to show kindness to people?
- How can you forgive others irrespective of how they wronged you?

### Guided Activity/ Experience

Discussions, followed by scenarios of people

### Format

Small group discussions

## Steps

1. The discussion may cover the following: How Jesus would respond to the situation, how young Christians may follow Jesus' example in responding to such a situation, and what biblical principles may be learned.
2. Groups may be allowed to present their discussions to the larger class (where possible)
3. The class may discuss lessons learned for practical application.

### Teacher Insight and Tip

Emphasize the unconditional love of Jesus (Rom. 5:8). This love should be extended to those within the church and then to people within various spheres of life. We must consistently demonstrate love to others through beautiful relationships, which young people should strive to maintain. This will make it easier for their friends to respond to the love of Christ.

## Conclusion

Loving like Jesus and developing beautiful relationships, as Jesus did, is the way to a fulfilling Christian life. Jesus said that it is through this that people will know that we are indeed followers of Christ. Jesus became

friends with tax collectors, people considered unclean, and those from less privileged backgrounds in society, to show them love. We must also show love to the people around us if we are indeed His disciples.

### **Resources Consulted**

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
1. Lewis, C. S. (1960). *The four loves*. London: Geoffrey Bles.
1. Stott, J. (2006). *The radical disciple: Some neglected aspects of our calling*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.

# God as the First Worker

## -Understanding Work from Creation

### Lesson Focus

Bible Study and Workshop Discussion: Teens will explore a biblical perspective on work, recognizing that work is sacred and purposeful because God Himself is the original worker.

### Scripture Focus

John 5:17; Colossians 3:23-24; Genesis 1:1, 31; Genesis 2:15

### Expected Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Understand that God is the first worker, and that work is knit into the fabric of creation as part of His good and holy purpose
2. Identify how their daily works, whether academic, artistic, or practical, imitate God's creativity, order, and purpose
3. Develop a mindset that views work not as a burden, but as a special opportunity to partner with God in stewarding this world
4. Commit to approaching their work with excellence, gratitude, and a sense of divine purpose

### Content Engagement

Work is not a human brainchild; it began with God. In Genesis 1:1 and verse 31, we see God as the ultimate Creator, forming the heavens and the earth with precision, beauty, and intentionality. After six days of creative work, He declared His work as being “very good,” upholding the value and dignity of work. In Genesis 2:15, God placed Adam in the Garden of Eden to “work it and take care of it,” proving that people are

called to steward creation through meaningful work. John 5:17 (NLT) says, “My Father is always working, and so am I.” Jesus reveals that God’s work did not end with creation; it continues through redemption, restoration, and the sustaining of the world. Colossians 3:23-24 urges us to “work heartily, as for the Lord,” reminding us that our work is not just functional but spiritual. Whether we are solving problems, creating art, helping others, or studying for exams, we reflect God’s image when we work with diligence, creativity, and joy. Work becomes worship when we do it in accordance with God’s purpose and for His glory.

## Scope

- How does God’s intentional and joyful work in creation shape my understanding of work?
- Do I see my daily responsibilities as part of God’s ongoing plan for the world?
- Am I approaching my work with enthusiasm and reverence, or with reluctance and frustration?
- How can my work be a blessing to others and a testimony of God’s character?
- Do I see myself as a co-worker with God, created to reflect His image through my work?

### Guided Activity/ Experience

Created to Create  
Workshop

### Format

Small groups (3-4  
teens per group)

## Steps:

1. Have teens brainstorm the different ways God worked in creation—designing, organizing, naming, nurturing, and resting.
2. Invite them to choose a personal skill or passion (e.g., drawing, writing, coding, cooking, organizing) and create something intentionally as an act of worship.
3. Encourage them to reflect: How does this creative act reflect God’s nature? How can I use this skill to serve others and glorify Him?

4. Optional: Display or share their creations in a “Work as Worship” showcase next session.

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Underscore God’s Joy in Work: help teens see that God delighted in His creation. Let them know that work is not punishment, but a joyful expression of purpose. Connect to their world by relating everyday works, school projects, sports, music, chores, etc. to God’s creative and sustaining work. Encourage honest discussion by asking, “What’s one thing you do that makes you feel alive and connected to God’s purpose?” Give a practical challenge by encouraging teens to dedicate one workday this week to God, doing it with intentionality, excellence, and enjoyment. Validate their spiritual gifts by celebrating the unique talents and interests of each teen as indications of God’s varied creativity

### Conclusion

Work is not a curse but a calling. God, the first worker, designed us to reflect his nature through creativity. When we engage in our work with purpose and focus, we are participating in God’s ongoing work in the world. Whether you are studying, building, helping, or producing, remember that you are continuing God’s work and disclosing his glory through your work. Embrace your work as worship. Let your diligence, creativity, and attitude reflect the God who made you to work with Him.

### Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New Living Translation. (2011). Tyndale House Publishers.
2. Keller, T. (2012). *Every good endeavor: Connecting your work to God’s work*. Penguin Books.
3. Veith, G. E., Jr. (2002). *God at work: Your Christian vocation in all of life*. Crossway.

# Work as Worship – Honouring God in Daily Labour

## Lesson Focus

Bible Study and Workshop Discussion:  
Teens will explore biblical insights on why  
they must see Work as Worship.

## Expected Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, teens should be  
able to:

1. Understand that work is part of God’s original design for humanity and a means to reflect His image
2. Recognize that everyday responsibilities, schoolwork, household chores, and part-time jobs can be transformed into acts of worship
3. Cultivate a mindset of excellence, integrity, and purpose in their work, doing all things as unto the Lord
4. Commit to honouring God through their work, viewing it as a form of service and spiritual devotion

## Content Engagement

Work is far more than earning an income. It is a divine calling and a form of worship. From Genesis 2:15, we see God placing Adam in the Garden to “work it and take care of it,” showing that work was part of His perfect plan before sin entered the world. Work is a gift, not a curse. In Exodus 31:1-11, God empowered Bezalel and Oholiab with all kinds of artistic skill to build the Tabernacle, showing that creativity and manual work can glorify Him. Again, in Acts 18:1-3, Paul supported himself as a tentmaker, demonstrating that secular work can hold spiritual value. In

## Scripture Focus

Genesis 2:15; Exodus  
31:1-11; Colossians  
3:23-24

Colossians 3:23-24, we are reminded, “Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart, as working for the Lord, not for human masters.” This means we must do every work with reverence. When we handle our responsibilities with diligence, gratitude, and a heart to serve, our work becomes a form of worship.

## Scope

- Attitude Check: Do I grumble about work or embrace it as a chance to honour God?
- Excellence: Am I striving for quality and faithfulness in what I do, even when no one is watching?
- Motivation: What drives me—praise and rewards, a desire to glorify God?
- Impact: How can my work be a witness to others and reflect Christ’s love and character?
- Gratitude: Do I thank God for the ability and opportunity to work?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Work as Worship  
Challenge

### Format



Small groups (3-7 teens  
per group)

## Steps

1. Have teens list their weekly responsibilities—school assignments, chores, hobbies, sports, or part-time jobs.
2. Facilitate a discussion on how we can work with intentionality and spiritual purpose (e.g., studying as stewardship of the mind, helping at home as an act of love).
3. Encourage them to choose one work by which they will intentionally offer worship to God this week.

## Teacher Insight and Tip



**Relate to Teens:** Many teens feel disconnected from the idea of work as worship; help them see how even routine work can be a sacred experience. Share real-life stories of believers who glorified God in diverse vocations, entrepreneurs, nurses, athletes, janitors, and baristas. Ask questions like, “What makes it hard to work with a worshipful heart?” or “How do you stay motivated when works feel pointless?” Emphasize consistency, humility, and perseverance in work as spiritual disciplines that shape character. Affirm that God values faithfulness over perfection because He sees the heart behind the work.

## Conclusion

From Adam (in Eden) to Paul (in Corinth), Scripture shows us that work is sacred when done with a heart to serve. Whether you are studying, cleaning, babysitting, or working a summer job, remember, your work becomes worship when done for God’s glory. This week, challenge yourself to see every work as an offering to God. Let your thoroughness and integrity reflect His goodness. Worship does not end when church does; it continues in the classroom, the kitchen, and the workplace.

## Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Sherman, D., & Hendricks, W. (1987). *Your work matters to God*. NavPress.
3. Keller, T. (2012). *Every good endeavor: Connecting your work to God's work*. Penguin Books.

# The Value of Diligence – Lessons from Proverbs on Hard Work

## Lesson Focus

Discovery & Discussion: Teens will explore how diligence and hard work can lead to success and prosperity, guiding their career choices and service to God and nation.

## Scripture Focus

Proverbs 10:4;  
Proverbs 13:4;  
Colossians 3:23; 2  
Timothy 2:2-6

## Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Distinguish between diligence and laziness
2. Identify areas in their lives where they need to apply diligence
3. Appreciate how diligence can impact their output both at home and school for God's glory
4. Commit to applying diligence to whatever they put their hands to, in school, work, or ministry

## Content Engagement

Diligence is a recurring theme in the Bible. It emphasizes the importance of industriousness, perseverance, and commitment. Proverbs 10:4 states, “Lazy hands make for poverty, but diligent hands bring wealth.” This verse sets the foundation for understanding the biblical perspective on diligence. As we explore passages from Proverbs, we can appreciate that diligence is not just about completing tasks but about doing so with excellence and a sense of responsibility. Paul, in Colossians 3:23, encourages us to develop the following values: the dedication of a

good soldier, the discipline of an athlete, and the diligence of a farmer. Diligence is working to the best of your ability, so that others can count on you. Being diligent like a farmer means working hard at sowing and harvesting, knowing that the Lord will bless and reward you greatly. Read Proverbs 10:4; 12:24; 13:4; 6:6–8 and 21:5 for more lessons on diligence.

## Scope

- How can you do your school work with effort and excellence?
- How can you help at home without complaining?
- How can you use your gifts to serve others and grow in them?
- How can you avoid laziness and distractions?
- Demonstrate how you can set goals and stick with them.
- How can you always do your best, even when no one is watching?

### Guided Activity/ Experience

Diligence vs. Laziness

### Format

Individual reflection,  
then small group  
sharing (3-4 teens)

## Steps

1. Self-Reflection: Teens list three areas of diligent habits that require improvement, and three habits of laziness they are to abandon.
2. Bible Connection: Compare their lists to comparisons made in the book of Proverbs in respect of diligence and laziness.
3. Career Brainstorm: Discuss how their new understanding will affect their house chores, schoolwork, and ministry at church.
4. Prayer Partners: Teens pair up to pray for God's guidance in choosing diligence above laziness.

## Teacher Insight and Tip



You may begin with the question: “Have you ever put something off until the last minute—like homework, chores, or practice—and wished you’d started earlier?” Share a brief story of someone who slacked vs. someone who stayed diligent (real or hypothetical). Emphasize that diligence builds character and habits for life, earns trust from others (teachers, parents, coaches), honours God (Col. 3:23 – “Work heartily, as for the Lord”), and opens doors for your future.

Use relevant illustrations (Joseph, David) to explicate the saying: “whatever you are passionate about could be your assignment on earth.” Encourage them to complete every task at home, ensuring it is done well. Encourage them to be punctual to class and meet deadlines for assignments. Young people must avoid the company of the slothful. Teach them to make to-do lists each day, set small goals, and reward themselves. As a challenge, inspire them to pick one area this week where they will practice diligence daily, write it down, and ask someone to keep them accountable.

## Conclusion

Diligence is a Godly habit that leads to blessings. Whether it is your schoolwork, your talents, or your chores—do it all as unto God. Proverbs 22:29 says, “Do you see someone skilled in their work? They will serve before kings.” Let your work be a reflection of your faith and a light to others.

## Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Bridges, J. (2006). *The practice of godliness*. NavPress. (See Chapter: “Diligence: The Joy of Hard Work”)
3. Stanley, C. (1990). *The gift of forgiveness*. Thomas Nelson. (See Chapter: “The Principle of Sowing and Reaping”)

# What it means to Truly Follow Jesus: Counting the Cost

## Lesson Focus

Bible Study & Group Discussion: Teens will explore the biblical view on the implications of following Christ, enabling them to make the necessary sacrifices in that pursuit.

## Scripture Focus

Matthew 8:19-22;  
Luke 14:25-33;  
Matthew 16:24

## Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, the teen should be able to:

1. Understand that truly following Jesus requires sacrifice, commitment, and prioritizing His values
2. Recognize that following Christ goes beyond verbal confession; it involves a lifestyle of obedience and detachment from hindrances
3. Evaluate their personal priorities and make deliberate choices to place Jesus first in all aspects of life

## Content Engagement

The call to follow someone involves two essential actions: leaving your present position and moving in the direction of the one you follow. For Christians, this means following Christ Jesus, loving Him, and prioritizing His values above our own and those of others. In Matthew 8:19-20, Jesus teaches that following Him goes beyond mere desire or spoken commitment. It is not a journey of guaranteed comfort or ease. Instead, it often requires letting go of certain securities and conveniences to

fully align with His will. In Matthew 8:21-22, Jesus further emphasizes that following Him means breaking away from old habits, worldly attachments, and relationships that hinder spiritual growth. To follow Jesus truly is to prioritize His commands and direction over every other pursuit. Jesus admonishes us to consider the implications of following him so we do not turn back along the way (Lk. 14:28-33).

## Scope

- What does Jesus' response in Matthew 8 (vs. 19-22) teach us about the cost of discipleship?
- What are some "comfort zones" or "attachments" that make it difficult for young believers today to follow Jesus fully?
- In practical terms, how can we ensure that Jesus remains our highest priority in our daily decisions and relationships?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Test on self-denial

### Format



Teens per group

## Steps

1. Icebreaker: Imagine having the opportunity to cheat in an Examination—What will a true follower of Christ do? Discuss briefly
2. Scripture Dive: Divide into 2 groups:
  - i. Group A reads Luke 14:25-33 to list the costs Jesus mentions
  - ii. Group B reads Matthew 16:24-26 to summarize what it means to deny yourself and take up the cross
3. Each teen should write on a slip of paper one personal cost they may need to pay to follow Jesus.

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Teachers should make the lesson personal, recognizing that teens struggle with peer pressure, identity, and ambition. Emphasize that discipleship involves sacrifice but also leads to true freedom and eternal life.

Anticipate Misconceptions: Some teenagers do not think following Jesus comes with any discomfort and may believe it is only pastors and missionaries who need to count the cost.

### Conclusion:

As Dietrich Bonhoeffer famously said, “When Christ calls a man, He bids him come and die.”

To follow Jesus truly is to surrender our personal ambitions, comforts, and worldly attachments for the sake of His mission. This is not a casual commitment but a total reorientation of our lives toward His will. True discipleship is costly, but it leads to the deepest joy, as we walk in step with the One who gave everything for us.

### Resources Consulted:

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Graham, B. (1983). *The high cost of following Christ* [Sermon]. Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-vOGxGce3OM>

# Beyond Sunday Faith: Developing a Daily Walk with God

## Lesson Focus

Bible Study & Case Study Discussion: Teens will appreciate that the Bible calls us to worship God with our lives every day of the week, not just on Sundays.

## Scripture Focus

John 15:1-7; Matthew  
7:21-22; Luke 18:1

## Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, each teen should be able to:

1. Explain why Christianity must go beyond Sunday services and affect daily living
2. Describe what it means to remain connected to Christ and why it is necessary
3. Commit to practical ways of growing their relationship with God throughout the week

## Content Engagement

Christianity is more than what we do in Church on Sunday. It involves living for God every day of the week and treating others with kindness. In Matthew 7:21-22, Jesus warns against being people who only say "Lord, Lord" occasionally without doing His will. True discipleship means living a daily life of obedience to God. In John 15:1-7, Jesus teaches that a branch can only bear fruit if it stays connected to the vine. In the same way, Christians can only grow and be fruitful when they remain connected to Christ through prayer, reading the Bible, and obeying His

commands. In Luke 18:1, Jesus encourages us to make prayer a lifestyle – something we practice daily, not just an occasional event. Going to Church on Sunday is important, but God expects us to walk with Him every day, practicing His Word, showing love to others, and making decisions that please Him. This is how we move from being ceremonial worshippers to true followers of Christ.

## Scope

- Why do you think some Christians only focus on God during church services?
- What does it mean to be “connected to the vine,” as Jesus describes in John 15?
- What are some challenges teenagers face in maintaining a daily walk with God?
- How can we overcome them? What practical steps can you take this week to grow closer to Christ?

### Guided Activity/ Experience

Test on “Design your daily walk”

### Format

Group discussion and practical planning

## Steps

1. Icebreaker: Ask, “If you could only talk to your best friend only one day a week, how close would you be? How does this compare to how we treat God?”
2. Scripture Dive: Break them into 3 groups
  - i. Group A will read John 15:1-7 to discuss what happens when branches stay or do not stay connected to the vine
  - ii. Group B will read Matthew 7:21-22 to discuss what Jesus expects beyond just calling Him “Lord”.
  - iii. Group C will read Luke 18:1 to discuss why Jesus says we should pray always.
3. Each of them creates a “Daily Walk Plan” (3-4 steps they will take this week). Then pair up and share their plans with a “prayer partner” for accountability.

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Teachers should challenge Sunday-only Christianity, recognizing that many teens believe their faith is active only on Sundays. Show them that real Christianity is lived out daily. Compare spending time with God to maintaining a friendship – if you only talk to a friend once a week, the relationship will be shallow.

Anticipate Misconceptions: Teachers should recognize that some teens hold Sunday in higher regard for piety than the other days of the week.

### Conclusion

"If you do not worship God seven days a week, you do not worship Him one day a week. There is no such thing known in heaven as Sunday worship unless it is accompanied by Monday and Tuesday worship and so on" – A.W. Tozer.

God expects us to bear good fruit every day, not just on Sundays. We can only do His will throughout the week by staying connected to Christ through prayer, studying His Word, and obeying Him daily.

### Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Tozer, A. W. (2009). *Whatever happened to worship?* W Publishing Group.

# Exploring the Role of Scripture in Spiritual Growth— from Reading to Transformation

## Lesson Focus

**Bible Study & Case Study Discussion:** This discussion focuses on ways to apply scripture in the everyday life of a teenager. This will occur through understanding the scripture as read and integrating biblical principles into daily life, ultimately leading to transformation.

## Scripture Focus

Joshua 1:8; John 1:14;  
2 Timothy 3:16

## Expected Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, the teen should be able to:

1. Study and understand biblical passages
2. Reflect on their relevance to personal experiences
3. Integrate biblical insights into decision-making

## Content Engagement

One of the most important gifts to the Christian faith is the Bible. In the Bible, we can see the interaction between God and humanity and the results of these interactions throughout history. After Moses' death, Joshua assumed leadership over Israel, and God instructed him to prioritize constant meditation by internalizing and personalizing His law (Josh. 1:8) to fulfill his calling and access divine provisions. Richard J. Foster is of the view that the sole purpose of meditation is to hear

God more clearly, and this is “characterized more by reflecting than by studying, more by listening than by thinking, more by releasing than by grabbing.” Ultimately, this fosters a closer walk with God, enhances spiritual insight, and enables believers to genuinely live out their faith, leading to transformation. Hence, for the Christian, scripture is meant for reading and is “... useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness” (2 Tim. 3:16). The ancient Sunday school song below sums up the importance of reading the Bible for growth and transformation:

*Read your Bible.*

*Pray every day (repeat 3 times).*

*Read your Bible.*

*Pray every day.*

*And you’ll grow, grow, grow (repeat 3 times).*

## Scope

- What literary genre does your scripture fall under: Historical, Poetry, Wisdom, Prophecy, Gospels, Epistles, or Apocalyptic?
- What is the historical or cultural background of the issues?
- What is the context?
- How will your knowledge of the scripture help you to grow?

### Guided Activity/ Experience



Read Joshua 1:1-9

### Format



Small groups (3-7  
teens per group)

## Steps

1. Each group to read the text provided
2. They discuss:
  - i. What did the text mean to the biblical audience?
  - ii. What are the differences between the biblical audience and us?
  - iii. What does the text mean for you today?
  - iv. How can you apply the text to your daily life

3. Groups present their analysis and results
4. Class discusses common themes and practical applications

### Teacher Insight and Tip



Encourage the teens to commit not only to reading scriptures but also to memorizing them. This allows Bible truths to be at the forefront of your mind and heart, so you can grasp them when you need them most. Psalm 119:11: “I have hidden your word in my heart that I might not sin against you” (NIV).

### Conclusion

By incorporating Bible reading into your everyday life, we bridge the gap between ancient scripture and modern reality. Through studying, reflecting, and memorizing God’s Word, we deepen our understanding and transform our lives.

### Resources Consulted

1. The Holy Bible, New International Version. (2011). Biblica, Inc.
2. Foster, R. J. (1998). Celebration of discipline: The path to spiritual growth. Perfect bound